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PEOPLE'S PRESS,

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1863.

☞ From and after Sept. 1st, the subscription price of the Press will be $2 for six months; and $1 50 for three months.

This notice includes subscribers who are in arrears for the current year.

"Live and Let Live."

We believe this good old maxim is about to be entirely lost sight of in these war times. In times past, a *fellow feeling* existed, in a great degree, if it was not generally manifested among the human family; but now mankind has become so selfish, that truly it may be said, "man's inhumanity to man makes countless numbers mourn," and well nigh *starve* too!—The necessaries of life have reached such a high figure, that they can scarcely be bought at all by the poorer class of people, in fact often cannot be purchased at any price for money, and lucky is considered the mechanic or manufacturer who has it in his power to extort a supply of bread and meat from the producer, in the way of barter, to fully satisfy the cravings of hunger, but he who has nothing wherewith to barter, is truly to be pitied. This is all wrong, and should not be, and the time may come, and be not far distant, when he who has surplus produce on hand and refuses to sell to his needy friends and neighbors, at any price will repent for his folly, and selfishness in sackcloth and ashes.

It should be remembered that we are all involved in a common cause, and it cannot well be otherwise at this time; therefore, we should endeavor to help one another in various ways, assist to bear one another's burdens, and make the rough road we are going to travel as smooth as possible. We know the farming community, as well as all others, have been sorely pressed by the war, and now the *tenth* of their produce is exacted by the government, the justice of which it is useless now to consider, as it is sufficient to know that it is the law of the land. We can only hope the ensuing Congress may repeal this obnoxious law, and resort to other means to support the army. We can, however, assure our country friends, who have considerable surplus produce on hand and withhold it from market, that the *tenth* now required by the government, though a *'bitter pill,'* cannot be compared to what the future may have in store when, in addition, the *press master* takes his rounds, and seizes all surplus produce at much lower rates than it commands now. Who is there in this section of country who would not prefer, by far, voluntarily to assist his friends and neighbors, furnish the necessaries of life, in this time of great need, at reasonable prices, than hold back his produce to be impressed at reduced rates?—Not one, we hope.

These remarks are not made in a spirit to offend our country friends, but they are the "words of soberness and truth," merely thrown out for the reflection of our friends, so that when the worst comes to pass, we know we have done our duty and given timely warning. Just those who raise corn, wheat, pork, beef, cotton, wool, leather, &c., and those who manufacture cotton yarns, cotton and woolen cloths, shoes, &c., all work together, and revive the old maxim, "live and let live," and we will all get along more smoothly in these troublesome times.

☞ Col. Thomas M. Garrett offers $250 for the arrest of C. D. Sides, a deserter, and says he was last heard of figuring in the committee to draft resolutions for the late peace meeting in Forsyth County.

The C. D. Sides who took part in our late County meeting, is an old respectable citizen of this county, and has never been in the army. This is another instance of gross injustice to Forsyth County, but let it pass for what it is worth. Forsyth County has done as much for the cause, in proportion, as any other county, and all the sneers and insults directed against her, at home and abroad, will avail nothing.

Large Dividend.—The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad has declared a dividend of twenty per cent., making the third dividend declared this year, equal to forty per cent on the capital stock. We learn that the gross receipts will reach upwards of $1,400,000 for the year ending 30th Sept. 1863.—*Wilmington Journal.*

MEADE AND ROSECRANS.—The Southern papers are copying an article from the New York World, showing that the repulse, retreat of Meade and the repulse of Rosecrans were caused by the withdrawal of large numbers of their soldiers to help swell the Republican strength in the late elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The World states that 12 or 15,000 of Meade's men were furloughed to vote in Pennsylvania, just the number of the Republican majority in that State, and that in consequence he was compelled to retreat hastily before the army of Gen. Lee, and that as a consequence the cost of this political victory to the Northern necessary, must amount to many millions, when half that number as a reinforcement to Rosecrans would have saved him from a disastrous defeat.

The World, we believe, is a Democratic paper, and we doubt very much if the calculating Yankee nation could have committed so great a blunder at so great a cost of treasure. We are inclined to believe that the North has become so thoroughly abolitionized, that the small *peace party apparently* existing there a short time since is completely snowed under, and we believe now that all hope of a settlement of our difficulties by negotiation hangs by a slender thread. We would not be surprised at the re-election of Lincoln next fall, and as a consequence a prolongation of the war, provided both parties can hold out another year.

Yet we are still in favor of an early attempt at negotiation, and if it utterly fails, the whole Southern people will be satisfied that there is no other alternative but to fight to the bitter end.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

As we go to press, Wednesday evening, we have no returns of the election in this county. But very little interest was manifested in the election in Forsyth.

THE ARMY VOTE.—The Standard has returns of the vote in the army, but not complete, which, thus far, are considered favorable for the Conservative candidates:

1st District, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, 78, Dr. Edward Warren, 27, Dr. P. T. Henry 3, Col. D. L. Starke 258.

2nd District, Col. E. C. Yellowly 250, Hon E. R. Bridgers 305.

3rd District, Dr. J. T. Leach 102, Col. D. K. Marlee 166, Thos. J. Faison 69, Col. W. S. Devane 45.

4th District, Lt. T. C. Fuller 280, Robert Strange 126, O. P. Meares 82.

5th District, Capt. Josiah Turner 265, Hon. A. H. Arrington 188.

6th District, Hon. John A. Gilmer, 4, Hon. Bedford Brown, not a candidate, 27.

7th District, Samuel H. Christian 275, Hon. T. S. Ashe 212.

8th District, Dr. J. G. Ramsay, 254, Hon Wm. Lander 183, Capt. Stancil 3.

9th District, Rev. S. P. Smith 164, Hon. B. S. Gaither 4.

10th District, Gen. G. W. Logan 156, Jno D. Hyman 24, Marcus Erwin 15.

☞ We learn that Capt. W. J. Pfohl, of this place, is promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 21st Regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, but is so far recovered as to be able to take command of the Regiment.

☞ The Band of Music, attached to Gen. Hoke's Brigade, and composed principally of young men from this place, arrived here on Monday evening last, on a visit home.

☞ The Raleigh Daily State Journal again made its appearance on Monday last in an enlarged form.

GEN. D. H. HILL.—In order to reconcile differences between Gens. Bragg and Pope, the President has ordered Gen. D. H. Hill to Richmond, there to await further orders.

Lieut Gen. Polk has been assigned to duty in Mississippi, in place of Lieut. Gen. Hardee, who will assume command of Polk's corps in the army of Tennessee, says the Atlanta Confederacy.

Depreciating the Currency.—A friend calls our attention to the fact that in this section of the State, in taking the taxes gold is rated as four for one, and Bank Notes at two for one in Confederate money. The object of this is to obtain revenue, but the effect is to depreciate Confederate money. If the government says by its acts that gold is worth four times as much, and Bank notes twice as much as its own issues, business men and those having articles of prime necessity to sell, will go further and get all they can for their gold and produce. This is natural. The government thus sets the example of depreciating its own currency. This call for a prompt remedy, and we trust the remedy will be applied by the next Congress.—*Standard.*

The Legislature of this State convenes in Raleigh on the fourth Monday in November.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FROM WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—The news from the extreme Western portion of the State is of an exciting nature.

The last Asheville News contains an account of the recent fights at Warm Springs, 35 miles west of Asheville. The first conflict took place between a small body of our cavalry and four or five hundred of the enemy. Our forces were so greatly outnumbered that they were obliged to fall back. Maj. Woodfin was killed, and four of his command wounded. The enemy was posted in the large brick hotel at the Springs—a strong position. The News says:

"Another fight took place near the Warm Springs, two or three days since, between a portion of the 25th N. C. Regiment, under command of Lt. Col. Sam'l G. Bryson, and a large force of the enemy.—Their ammunition our boys very largely, and after a stubborn fight Col. Bryson fell back. We had six men killed. Lt. Hyatt, and others whose names we have not learned. Lt. Hyatt was an excellent officer, and a gallant and worthy man. Six were missing, but it was confidently hoped they would come in. The loss of the enemy was reported to be heavy.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was put in type, we have received some additional particulars. The following is a list of the killed: Lt. Hyatt, Sergt. Collins, Monroe Huskins, J. H. Townsend, J. Dodgins, — Williams. Wounded—west.

The soldiers speak in the highest terms of the gallantry of Col. Bryson."

It was rumored in Raleigh, on the 3d inst. that the enemy 7,000 strong were advancing on Asheville, in two columns, and that Gen Vance had called for reinforcements.

Gov. Vance, we learn, went to the scene of action upon receipt of the news of the first fight.

FROM VIRGINIA.—Nothing of much importance from the armies in Virginia this week. Our troops are near the Rappahannock. No general engagement expected shortly. There are some raids of cavalry in the lines of the enemy.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.—The enemy have sent a division across the river at Brown's ferry, three miles below Chattanooga, and have taken possession of Raccoon Mountain, where they are said to be fortifying. Subsequently two divisions and one corps crossed the river, and Jenkin's division attacked them on the morning of the 28th, capturing some prisoners and wagons.

The enemy now hold the west side of Lookout Creek, while Longstreet's forces are on the east side. A general engagement is thought to be near at hand.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The bombardment of Fort Sumter on the 30th was the heaviest that has taken place. From sundown on Wednesday to sundown on Thursday, 1,215 shots of all calibre were thrown into and against the fort. About 4 o'clock on the night of the 30th a portion of the sea wall fell in, burying some thirteen Georgia and South Carolina soldiers in the ruins. At the latest dates the firing on the fort was incessant and very heavy.

FROM EASTERN N. C.—The Fayetteville Observer learns that the Yankees have 3000 cavalry at Newbern, among them two veteran regiments, the 3rd and 4th New York.

The Standard learns that the Yankees have evacuated the country East of the Chowan River, and that they are reinforcing at Plymouth.

THE LATEST FROM TENNESSEE—THE SITUATION.

The Northern papers profess to have information of an important movement on the part of Bragg's army. They say there are indications that Bragg is moving in large force upon Cleveland, Tennessee, with the evident purpose of breaking through the Yankee lines in that direction. It is generally believed that this movement is co operated in by a portion of Lee's forces from Virginia, moving down by way of Lynchburg and Bristol, Virginia, with the intention of driving Burnside from East Tennessee and turning the flank of Thomas' army, and thus compelling its retirement from Chattanooga. Aside from this rumor, advices from Chattanooga represent the situation of affairs as one of perfect quiescence. The latest dispatch from Chattanooga says:

Our position here is perfectly safe, if strong fortifications can make it so. Chattanooga is encircled by a line of works as formidable as those around Washington. The same can be said of the enemy. If they cannot take Chattanooga from the front, neither can we advance upon them with any success. They hold the mountain encircling the town, with both their flanks resting upon the Tennessee river.—No advance can be made by either party, save by a flank movement.

The greatest embarrassment is the question of supplies. The late rains have made the roads so bad that the teams have to make a circuit of 80 miles, and even then cannot get through. As yet the troops do not suffer, though they have been on half rations. But the animals are greatly in want of forage, and the common animals are dying by scores from hunger.—Bodies of troops have, in consequence, been scattered over a large tract of country to forage.

The Northern papers seem to think that Meade should attack Lee. The New York Herald, in an article on the military situation in Virginia, talks out thus plainly:

"The season for active military operations in Northern Virginia is rapidly stealing away.—The winter is close upon us, and with every passing day the prospect of the occupation of the rebel capital during the present year becomes "small by degrees and beautifully less."

General Mead is no nearer Richmond to day than was General McClellan a year ago; and if the army of the Potomac is to do anything before the return of spring, the contemplated work must be done in the interval to the 15th of December, or the rains, snows, thaws and muddy roads of a Virginia winter will re-establish their overland blockade till April or May.

FROM THE WEST.

The Northern papers thus sum up the news from the West:

A dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, says that the rebel General Cooper has been relieved from Price's army, and again threatens Forts Blunt and Smith. General Blunt has gone to meet him with a force large enough to offer battle. The notorious Quantrell has joined Price, and the rebel force in Arkansas is believed to be 9,000 strong, with 18 pieces of artillery. Shelby, having been driven out of Missouri, has united the remnant of his force with the command of Brooks, who, with 3,000 men, is on the White river, near Huntsville.

General McPherson's command has returned to Vicksburg, after having accomplished the work of scattering the rebel force on the Big Black. The enemy refused a general engagement.

THE VERY LATEST.

From Atlanta dates of Nov. 2, we learn there was heavy fighting on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week, at Chattanooga, the enemy still holding his position this side of the Tennessee River. Heavy rains have fallen rendering the roads almost impassable.

FINANCIAL.—Gold is up to 147 in New York.

An official exhibit from Washington shows that on the 1st of September last the public debt of the United States amounted to $1,228,882,771. On the 1st of May, 1863, the public debt amounted to $964,045,216. The increase in four months, up to September 1, has been $264,787,555—which is at the rate of $66,196,888 75 per month, and over $2,200,000 per day.

PINS.—Before the invention of pins in 1543, ladies used to fasten their dresses with skewers made of wood, bones and ivory. At first pins were considered a luxury, and not fit for common use. They were prohibited being sold in open shops except on two days of the year, in the beginning of January. At this time husbands gave their wives money to buy a few pins. This money allowed a wife for her own private expenses is still called pin money. We would not be surprised to see a similar state of things exist now, for the price of pins, we have no doubt, is at present quite as high as they were in 1543.

Valuable Oil and Whetstone Quarry in Lunenburg County.—A correspondent writes us concerning the discovery of a whetstone quarry in the county of Lunenburg, Virginia, on the lands of Thomas Shackelton, Esq.

The writer goes on to say:—"In that quarry may be found various grades of grit, from the fine grindstone, through the intermediate grades of grit, up to the fine oil stone, and I may also add in quantities commensurate with the demands of the Southern Confederacy. The above quarry is within twelve or fourteen miles of Meherrin Depot on the Richmond and Danville railroad, the nearest point of railroad transportation. I am informed that some four hundred pounds of the stone was taken to the west, and there it was found so valuable, that it sold, in its native state, for one dollar per pound.—This is, at the present time, when all trade in such articles with Yankeedom has been prohibited, one of no little importance to all who work in wood and leather. In making this statement I would say that my only object is to call attention to it, not being interested in it personally any way whatever."—*Examiner.*

Virginia Salt Works.—The Lynchburg Virginian says the public need feel no alarm on account of the rumors of raids on the Salt Works in Southwestern Virginia, as they are defended by a strong force with ample reinforcements within easy reach. Besides, the place is well fortified by casemates, field works, and rifle pits. It is also naturally very strong, being surrounded by a cordon of high hills and mountains, upon which commanding positions can be taken. The approaches to the Salt Works are through narrow defiles and passes, where the advantages of defence are incalculable. No fears need be felt for the safety of that important point except from an advance of the enemy in force."

Foreigners in the Confederate States.—It appears from the United States census for 1860, that the number of foreigners in the States now forming the Confederacy were—Alabama 12,000; Arkansas, 4,000; Georgia, 11,000; Kentucky, 58,000; Louisiana, 81,000; Mississippi, 8,000; Missouri, 100,000; North Carolina, 3,000; South Carolina, 10,000; Tennessee 20,000; Virginia, 35,000; Texas, 47,000 Total, 448,000. Total in non seceding States and Territories, 3,693,000.

COUNTY SACKS.

I AGAIN appeal to all having County Sacks to bring them in as I need them badly to send off for grain.—I find them scattered all over the County by some means.—Even negroes robbing hen roosts have had County bags and dropped them when pursued. Where did they obtain them? Distant agents, millers and all others seeing sacks with the County mark on them will please endeavor to have them returned without delay.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 29, 1863.

IN CLOSE QUARTERS.—During this forenoon, whilst some freight, which arrived by the Southern train, was being taken into the Express office, attention was attracted to one of the boxes by seeing some hair protruding from a crack in the box, when it was examined and found to contain some one. The box was opened, and a man calling himself Wm. White, was taken out. The account he gives of himself is that he is a native of Barbadoes, that he came to Selma, Ala., in the steamship Neptune, and from thence to Savannah. Wishing to leave Savannah, and being unable to procure a passport to get out, a friend of his nailed him up in the box and shipped him for Charleston, and thence to this place.

The box was marked Lieut. W. T. White, N. C. R., Wilmington, N. C. Camp Williams. He states that he was shipped from Savannah on the 18th, while we learn from one of the Express men that the box was entered on the way bill at Charleston, on the 17th inst. White has been placed in charge of the civil authorities, where an examination of the matter will be had.—*Wilmington Journal, 20th.*

THE NEXT MEETING OF CONGRESS.—Considerable confusion exists as to the time when the next session, and the last, of the First Congress will commence. Some suppose Congress will meet in December, some in January.

The Constitution of the Confederate States provides (Art. 1, Sec. 4)

"The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless the Congress shall, by law, appoint a different day."

The Congress have not by any law of general application appointed a different day for their annual assemblages. They met on another day last winter, but it was under a law limited to the special occasion. On their last adjournment they specified no day for their next meeting. The Constitution therefore determines the time, and it is the first Monday in December.

On the 7th of December, therefore, Congress will meet in Richmond.

FACTORY BURNT.—The Woolen Factory of A. R. Homesly, situated about 8 miles from Shelby, Cleaveland county, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last.—The fire originated by accidently dropping a lamp into some loose cotton. Mr. Homesly's loss is about $36,000. No insurance.

COL. RUFFIN.—The death of Col. Thos. Ruffin, of the First North Carolina Cavalry, is again repeated in Northern journals. It will be recollected that Col. Ruffin was wounded in the recent fight at Bristow Station, and fell into the hands of the enemy. A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Washington, Tuesday last, October 20, says; Col. Ruffin who was wounded at the Bristow fight, died, and was buried at Alexandria Sunday.

New York and the Call for Troops.—In response to this call of the President, Gov. Seymour issued his proclamation, urging the people of New York to promptly furnish the quota of soldiers required of them, and avoid a draft.

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

The following is the order in which the elections take place this fall in the North:

Massachusetts, November 3d; New York, November 3d; Maryland, November 3d; Wisconsin, November 3d; Delaware, November 10th; Iowa, November 10th; Minnesota, November 10th; West Virginia, November 10th.

Massachusetts elects a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers and members of the Legislature. The Legislature will elect a successor to Charles Sumner, whose term expired on the 3rd of March last.

New York elects State officers, (Governor and Lieutenant Governor excepted,) and members of both branches of the Legislature.

Maryland elects members of Congress and members of the Legislature.

Wisconsin elects a Governor and other State officers and members of the Legislature.

Delaware elects her representative in Congress, the gentleman chosen at the regular election having died.

Iowa elects a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and members of the Legislature.

Minnesota elects a Governor and other State officers and members of the Legislature.

West Virginia elects three members of Congress.

The Printers.—Among the killed and wounded in the late battles before Chattanooga there are thirty printers and editors, a sign meant that when we remember that this class composes such a small portion of the population of the South. In all there are only about eight hundred printers in the Confederacy, and half of them are now in the army.

Most of the newspapers in North Carolina have only doubled their subscription price, while nearly everything else has gone up from six to ten prices, and some things higher still.

Generals on Horseback.—"Personne," the army correspondent of the Charleston Courier, in speaking of the battle of Chickamauga, says:

It is a significant fact, although it has been noticed in former letters from other localities, that nearly all the officers who went in on horseback were either killed or wounded, while a considerable proportion of those on foot were unhurt.

Before—The Steamer Venus, from Nassau, was run ashore yesterday by the blockaders, about five miles above Fort Fisher. The vessel was burned by the crew.—*Wilmington Journal, 29th.*

THE LATE CAMPAIGN IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Since the fight at Zollicoffer, some weeks ago, the department of East Tennessee has been placed under the command of Gen. Williams. He received the command near Bull's Gap. A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican gives the following history of the campaign in East Tennessee since that time:

This, of course, placed him in a very embarrassing position—more than a hundred miles from his base of supplies, and more than seventy-five miles from any infantry force to fall back upon, with a half-organized cavalry force, hemmed in between the Holliston river on one side and an impassable mountain on the other, and liable at any time to be flanked on either side, it is altogether a miracle that he ever got out at all.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, the 10th inst., a fight was opened in his front and all along the line. Several furious attacks were made by the enemy during the day and gallantly repulsed every time until 5 o'clock, P. M., when a desperate and overwhelming assault was made upon the centre, first with grape and canister from a battery of six guns concealed in a ravine, and then a charge by three regiments of infantry, causing Col. Trimble and Major Halsey to give way and retire by the flank to the rear of Cols. Carter and Gilmer. Pursuing their advantage, the enemy had the temerity to continue the charge through the open field upon Gen. W.'s batteries. When within about one hundred and fifty yards of the guns a most destructive and terrible fire was opened upon them, causing their solid columns to waver, break, and finally retreat in great confusion. The rout was complete. The position lost before was regained, and the battle field until 12 o'clock at night, when it was discovered that large columns were advancing to the right and left, with a view of completely surrounding the little army.—Scouts came in from every direction, confirming the information that Burnside, with his entire army, had reached Morristown and Bull's Gap, with the additional intelligence that one or two brigades had reached Rogersville, from which point his rear could be easily reached. In this state of things Gen. Williams was compelled to withdraw, and did so at once, quietly, and without the loss of a single man. Before daybreak he was attacked at Henderson's Mill, six miles from Greeneville, by Foster's brigade, consisting of the 5th and 65th Indiana, 4th Illinois, and 8th Tennessee regiments, with two pieces of artillery. They had gotten fairly in his rear, and in five hours more would have completely cut him off. Gen. Williams did exactly what the case required—charged the enemy at once, killing, wounding, and capturing a large number, and in less than an hour routed the entire brigade.

At Rheatown, five miles further on, another brigade opened on his rear and left flank with artillery and small arms, doing little or no damage.

At Limestone creek we made a halt, fought them an hour, and retired to Jonesboro' unmolested.

The next day the enemy appeared before him at Blountville, and after an hour's skirmishing was discovered to be passing a large force with ten pieces of artillery and a large wagon train to his right. This involved the necessity of falling back to Abingdon for the better protection of the salt works, and accordingly he did so at once. The enemy found him in position before Abingdon, with reinforcements sufficient to make a bold stand, and being themselves a long distance from their base of supplies, were compelled to withdraw, which they did on the evening of the 17th, tearing up the railroad and burning bridges as they went.

THE RISING GENERATION.—The Mississippian closes a timely article on the educational interests of the country, as follows:

We must give more time and attention to training the youthful mind. Seek teachers of qualification—those who understand the organization of the human mind, and the means by which its powers may be most rapidly developed, regardless of *what they will charge*—teachers that will have the moral courage to assign *very short lessons* to pupils—that will insist those lessons to be accurately learned, and recited at a brisk pace without the least halting or hesitation—that will practice a profuse questioning and cross questioning, leading the scholar near enough the inference they wish them to draw to enable them to take the final steps themselves. Let them be applauded when they succeed and encouraged when they fail; but never, for a moment, let the pupil lose his interest or alacrity. The lesson being short, the strain on their faculties will be short also, but recurring so often, will gradually build up the most valuable habits a man can possess, who wishes to go into the world wide awake, with all his wits about him. We throw out these hints upon the mode of schooling for the benefit of those who may wish to teach their own household gods; and we have no doubt that when school days are over, a pupil so trained will not only have better health and better mental habits, but a greater fund of available knowledge than if he was compelled to plod through long hours of spiritless study at the expense of health and cheerfulness.—We cannot too forcibly impress on the minds of fathers, mothers and guardians the necessity of improving the educational condition of the country. Its indispensableness and pressing need must be apparent to every one, as well as the moral and public duty of our country, in case we fail to perform this sacred duty.

ACCIDENT AT THE POWDER MILLS.—The Incorporating House of the Powder Mills, near Raleigh, was blown up on Friday morning last. The loss of mills, machinery, powder, &c. amounts to about $12,000. The accident will somewhat interfere with the operations of the mill, but will not stop it, and we are glad to be able to state that no one was injured by the explosion.—*Standard.*

For the Press.

Sunset by the Seaside.

BY EGLANTINE.

Now, 'neath the dark blue murmuring wave,
The day-god dips his calm majestic head,
And his ambrosial curls doth lave.

Now glows the west with a soft amber light;
Phoebus slow gathers up his train far spread,
And to Olympus hies; by rosy footed Hesperus led,
While herald clouds tell of the coming night.
In Heaven's blue vault the twinkling stars are met,
The silver moon floats o'er the perfumed lea,
And music sounds through all Earth's wide expanse,—
The music of the strand washed by the moaning sea.
The white winged craft that through the day,
Nettled the finny tribe and labored without rest
Are home. The sun-bronzed man again has clasped,
His wife and little ones to his hardy breast.
The night-wind soughs 'mid the lonesome pines,
And mournful flaps the ivy on the crested hill,
Loud cries the Whippoorwill. All else is still.

THE EXECUTION OF DR WRIGHT, OF NORFOLK—HIS PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION—HE DESIGNS HIS OWN COFFIN—IMPRESSIVE SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN HIS CELL.

It was but a few days ago that we announced that a respite had been granted in the case of Dr. Wright, of Norfolk. Brief as it was—for only one week—it excited a hope that the case of the unfortunate man had appealed to the heart of the despot that sits in power at Washington, and that he would be spared the terrible fate that had been pronounced upon him. But such hope was an illusion, and the cry of mercy was in vain. The news of the respite hardly reached us before it is quickly followed by the sad tidings of his death. A gentleman who left Norfolk on last Friday night tells us that the Yankees, in their vengeance, were as ravenous for blood as a tiger, and that nothing save the coffin and gallows could appease their wrath. The cruel monster at Washington, heartless to every appeal, and refusing to interfere further in the execution of his sentence, Dr. Wright was hanged on last Friday, the day on which his respite expired.

The execution took place about 10 o'clock in the morning, and was witnessed by an immense concourse, of which, it was painfully remarked, that a great majority were negroes. The scaffold was erected near the Fair Grounds and the Yankee officials seemed to take a delight in parading the poor gentleman, and making the scene as public as possible. Yet, with all this, he met his fate with the most remarkable firmness and composure, such as was never known on a similar occasion. There was no trepidation—no emotion of fear—but a steadfast gaze and firm step that struck awe to the hearts of his murderers. On arriving at the scaffold every eye was rivetted on him, but he still betrayed no sign of fear. Casting a glance at the crowd that was gathered about him, he turned his eyes and looked, apparently in deep thought, over the city, as if taking a last and farewell view of his home. Then turning, he nodded as if to signify his readiness when the Episcopal clergyman who was in attendance offered up a most touching and beautiful prayer. At its conclusion the scene here was most solemn and impressive. Dr Wright still kneeling, repeated, in an audible and earnest tone, the Lord's prayer. In an instant more the rope was adjusted and the life of the brave man given to Abraham Lincoln. What disposition was made of the body we are not able to learn, but it is to be hoped that the Yankees had the humanity at least, to deliver it over to the family and friends of the deceased.

The offence for which the life of Dr. Wright was taken will cause his name to be ever respected and venerated by the people of the South. He gave his life rather than suffer personal indignities and insult at the ruthless hand of some Yankee wretch, and showed a degree of courage that forms his best epitaph.—About the time that the citizens of Norfolk were worked up to the highest pitch of excitement by the exercise of Yankee tyranny, a negro regiment happened to be marching, in great parade and show, by the place where Dr. Wright was standing. This display was more than the proud spirit of the man could bear, and he made use of some derisive remark.—No sooner were the words out of his mouth than a Lieutenant Sanborn rushed upon him and ordered his arrest. Dr. Wright protested, but to no avail, and sooner than be borne off in triumph by a set of negroes he pulled out his pistol and shot the Yankee officer dead.—For this he was arrested, thrown into a cell, and made to die under the gallows.

Dr. Wright leaves an interesting family—five daughters and one son. One of his daughters was married a few days before his execution, the ceremony taking place in his cell.—He was a native of North Carolina, but removed to Norfolk a great many years ago. He was highly esteemed, and his death, we are told, enshrouded the whole city in gloom. As he passed through the streets, on his way to the place of execution, every person on the street testified their respect by uncovering their heads, and many persons were moved to tears. They feared to express openly any sympathy, but their silence of the scene made the mark of respect even more impressive.

Dr. Wright was over fifty years old. In personal appearance he was most commanding, well formed, and over six feet in height. He was of a social disposition, kind hearted and popular, but had his eccentricities. On this point we introduce some paragraphs from a letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer, which are interesting as showing the remarkable composure with which he looked forward to his fate. The letter, speaking of his then approaching execution, says:

"In view of his fate he has been arranging affairs appertaining to his family. For some time past one of his daughters has been engaged to be married to a resident of this city named Henry Talbott, and, according to the wish expressed by the Doctor, the ceremony took place, on Saturday evening, in the jail in which he is confined. All the members of his family were present, consisting of his wife, four other daughters, and son. With the invited guests, the whole number in attendance was twenty-eight.

Reverend Mr. Chevers, the chaplain of Fortress Monroe, performed the marriage rites, Dr. Wright himself participating in the ceremony, bestowing his daughter upon Mr. Talbott.—The latter is aged 35 or 40, and is at least 10 years the senior of the bride.

Since the incarceration Dr. Wright has evinced many eccentricities of character. Upon learning his fate he ordered a coffin to be made after a plan designed by himself. It is constructed of plain cypress wood, and is extremely rough in exterior appearance and of a very odd shape. Instead of being like ordinary coffins, widest across the breast, the broadest part is at the head, from which it gradually tapers off to the foot, having somewhat the appearance of an immense wedge.

Directly over the head, extending about one foot, there is an abrupt rise above the level of the top of the coffin, which is about 8 or 10 inches higher than the lower portion of it. It looks as though a small box had been fastened to the top after it was finished. The Doctor's idea in having it constructed in this peculiar manner was, that a small photographic likenesses of all the members of his family might be placed inside, after the manner in which they are hung on walls; with him they are to be buried.

On Thursday night last, when he was expecting to be executed the next day, he arranged these pictures along the raised sides of the coffin, and then got into it himself. He expressed considerable satisfaction with his burial case, it being just as he desired it. He afterwards wrote his name on the lid with a lead pencil, in a good, bold hand.

Though a petition was gotten out in this city on Saturday, importuning the clemency of the President in his behalf, there is no probability that he will escape the execution which is ordered to take place on Friday next."

He was executed.

A FEDERAL VIEW OF THE LATE CAMPAIGN OF GEN. LEE.

The New York Times has a letter giving a history of the recent campaign of Gen. Lee, and the sight in which the Yankees view it. It is more connected and intelligible than any we have yet seen published. After Meade had ascertained to his satisfaction that Gen. Lee was endeavoring to flank him, there commenced—

A RACE BETWEEN THE TWO ARMIES.

On Tuesday both armies were pushing forward as fast as they could, parallel to each other, and separated by but half a dozen miles or less.

The rebels passed through Warrenton, and citizens here tell me that they occupied the whole of Tuesday in doing this, their trains being extremely long.

We passed some miles to the right, crossing Cedar Run at a place named Auburn, five miles due east of Warrenton.

GEN. LEE FORMS A PLAN.

At Warrenton Gen. Lee formed the bold design of sending one of his corps (Hill's) by a rapid detour to seize the heights of Centreville, while his other (Ewell's) should fall upon our flank and rear.

It was on Wednesday morning, when our whole army passed Cedar Run at Auburn, Gen Warren's corps (Second) bringing up the rear. To this commander was assigned the duty of covering the trains of the army, which were much delayed in the crossing by the pontoons.

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

The occasion was now an extremely critical one. Ewell had begun pressing severely on our rear, and already on Wednesday morning, at Auburn the rear guard became engaged with a portion of his force. A double necessity was upon Gen. Meade; first, he must move with extreme celerity to reach Centreville in advance of Hill, who had the start of him, and was on the shorter line; secondly, he must keep back the enemy from his trains in the rear.

Hill's corps had reached Bristoe about simultaneously with Warren—in fact, had just got ahead of him sufficiently to form a line of battle, which he did perpendicular to the railroad.

THE BATTLE OF BRISTOE.

The position was the most perilous one in which a column can be placed—marching by the flank and met by the enemy in line of battle. Gen. Warren was equal to the emergency. The troops were brought up at a run—the first division (Caldwell's) having come up thus for a mile and a half, laden with eight days' rations.

The troops which had been marching on the left of the railroad were brought quickly over to the right, and Gen. Warren, seeing that the enemy had neglected to occupy the cut and embankment of the railroad, on the instant jumped his men, unseen, into it. More prudence on the part of the rebel commander, or less sagacity on the part of the Union commander, would have proved the destruction of that corps.

The rest of the army had all gone ahead. The 1st corps (Newton's) had already reached Manassas. The last one but Warren's—namely, the 5th, (Sikes's)—passed beyond Bristoe simultaneously with Warren's coming up, and just as he got engaged with the enemy he received from Sykes the comforting intelligence that he "was moving off slowly and in good order."

Gen. Warren had formed his troops under cover of the cut and embankment of the railroad, constituting ready-made breastworks. On the left he placed a defensive crotchet. Down rushed the enemy, charging on this flank, when suddenly the troops under cover rose up, and at close range poured volley after volley of deadly fire into the advancing and presently retreating rebels.

After twenty minutes' fight the enemy were glad to make off, leaving a thousand dead and wounded and five hundred prisoners in our hands! It was well that night came on as it did, for just as the sun set, Ewell, who had been following in Warren's rear, came up, but had only time to form line of battle when the darkness interrupted further operations, and the rear guard was able to pass on and join the main body of the army.

LEE'S PLANS DISCONCERTED

The repulse at Bristoe completely disconcerted Lee's plans, so far as they embraced the view of getting on the communications of Gen. Meade or reaching Centreville before him. Lee had no longer with him that unmatched executive officer, Stonewall Jackson, unequalled at a rapid march. Hill proved slow and feeble, and instead of striking the head of the Union column he struck its rear, and got badly handled in consequence.

THE REBELS HALT.

From this moment Lee abandoned all purpose of giving battle, and never advanced the main body of his army much beyond Bristoe. Detachments were, however, sent to follow up the Union force and make demonstrations. On Friday at 11 o'clock A. M., the enemy appeared in front of Blackburn's and Mitchell's fords, and made a vicious attack on our skirmishers, but were promptly driven back. Stuart's cavalry, meanwhile, was sent by a detour round northward and westward, but being checked and repulsed in all their efforts, they gave up the attempt. The rebel army was now set to work to destroy the railroad and the effectual manner in which they did their work has already been mentioned. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday seem to have been employed in this manner, and then Lee began his retrograde movement—the rebel army passing through Gainesville on Sunday and Warrenton on Monday, and thence down across the Rappahannock, their rear covered by the cavalry.

MEADE AWAITS FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

In the meanwhile the Union army lay at Blackburn's ford, Bull Run, Chantilly and Centreville, awaiting the development of the enemy's plans. Headquarters were on the old Bull Run battle field itself, by the woods which the regulars made their charge.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

On Monday, the 19th, the forward movement was begun, the army crossing Bull Run on pontoons. The 2d corps took the road toward Auburn, the 6th toward Warrenton, the 3d toward Catlett's, the 1st and 5th toward New Baltimore. Tuesday, 20th, found the army on the line indicated—the line of Cedar Run.

It had been expected and hoped that we should meet the enemy, but they were far ahead, and nothing but small cavalry parties appeared. On Wednesday, our cavalry returning, gave the intelligence that the rebels were all across the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. In this situation pursuit was, of course, hopeless, and has for the present been given up.

MEADE'S ANXIETY TO GIVE BATTLE.

As to the imputation that Gen. Meade was, during the retrograde movement, trying to get away from Lee, and manœuvring throughout to avoid a battle, it is utterly false. He tried repeatedly to get battle, and would have fought the rebels at Sperryville, at Winchester, at Centreville, or anywhere else in which he could have brought his army into position, had not the wily strategy of Lee, and his own exceedingly defective information as to the position of the enemy, baulked his designs and desires. Referring last night, as we sat around the camp fire, to his disappointment at not having been able to get battle out of Lee, he said, to report literally his own pungent expression, that it "was like pulling out his eye-teeth not to have had a fight." Whether a man of a different stamp would not have been able to compel a battle, I know not; but Meade was not only willing, but eager to bring such a result about, and did all he could in this view.

* * * * * * *

Our losses in men during the campaign have been inconsiderable, and in material very slight; but the horses have suffered severely. Gen. Pleasanton, chief of cavalry, tells me that the number of killed, wounded, and broken-down horses during the campaign will reach thirty-five hundred.

PROSPECTS.

It remains to be seen what action the military authorities at Washington will take in regard to the Army of the Potomac, in view of the pass to which affairs have been brought by the late campaign. Every one in the army here agrees that active operations against Richmond by this line are over for this year. I may say, further, that everybody is persuaded that nothing can ever be done against Richmond by this line. The map is against our ever being able to do anything effective in this way by any such force as we now have. Every General in the army agrees that the south side of the James river is the only line on which to operate directly against Richmond. If, therefore, the Army of the Potomac is for the present to do nothing, we should at once abandon the barren wilderness, fortify the fords of the Potomac, man the defences of Washington thoroughly, and send two or three of our best corps to the decisive theatre of war in the Southwest. When the business there is once well done up, it will be no longer a question either of Richmond or of Virginia.

AN EVENTFUL GUN.

The Memphis Argus gives the following account of a gun captured at Vicksburg:

In the year 1768, in La Belle France, it first came into existence. It was christened with the Royal Crown and Cypher of the kingdom. It is an iron gun, its make antique, looking like old time cannon, moulded when the world was not as old by centuries as now. Its calibre is that of a 38 pounder.

On the 25th day of April, in the year of grace 1777, Lafayette landed in Charleston; with him landed the gun, cast in France, and bearing the imprint of royalty, which in future was to open its iron throat and bellow out "Down with King and tyranny, and up with the star of a free Government." All through the war of the Revolution its voice resounded with those of our fathers in their shouts of battle and of victory. At the close of the Revolutionary war it was taken to New Orleans and kept there until the second war with Great Britain, when it took an active part under Gen. Jackson in the great battle of New Orleans, and helped to shout for victory there for free, dom, and shriek defeat into the ear of Packenham.

It rested until the commencement of the Texan war, when it was carried by a regiment of volunteers from New Orleans to assist the Texans in gaining their independence from Mexico. In March, 1836, it was present and took part in the bloody siege and fight of Alamo, and would have heard, had it ears, the death of the brave David Crockett, James Bowie, and a host of kindred spirits whose blood was freely offered up for their country's cause, and whom fame has crowned with never failing glory. The Alamo fell, but not until all of her defenders had suffered martyrs' deaths at the hands of cruel and treacherous Mexicans. The only souls left out of the 186 to tell the tale of its slaughter was Mrs. Dickinson and a negro. Our guns were captured there and taken by the conquerors to the City of Mexico.

In 1847, when Gen. Scott entered the City of Mexico, he espied the old gun among the trophies of war in the capital of the Montezumas, and caused it to be removed to the city of New Orleans, where it remained until the beginning of the present war, when it was put into the celebrated Washington battery and carried to Vicksburg and used against the U. States, for whom it had done service for three-quarters of a century. On the 4th of July, when Vicksburg, the great stronghold of Mississippi fell, this gun was noticed by Gen. Grant, and, being invested with so many and such old associations, was sent by him to Washington. It will occupy a prominent place in the capital, and, from its war-worn appearance, look of antiquity, and singular history, will be accounted one of the greatest of trophies as well as curiosities of the present age.

ABUNDANCE.—A gentleman just from Green county, Ga., informs the Macon Confederate that the harvest of corn is amazing in its quantity. The tithing of one planter is 10,000 bushels, and another expected to gather 100,000 bushels. Peas are in wonderful quantities, and sweet potatoes encumber the ground. Peanuts are alike abundant. This is good news.

COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE,
Salem October 20, 1863.

TAX IN KIND.

I HAVE received orders to collect in the tithe grain. The farmers are requested to bring in their grain as easily as possible.

R. GRAY,
Ag't. for Forsyth Co

THE DESERTERS—INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

The following narrative was found among the papers of Mr. Mason, Secretary to the Duke of Cumberland:

There was in the regiment two young subalterns above the common level, both from the same place, a town in Lancaster, and each had much friendship for the other. They had enlisted together, and were inhabitants of the same tent. One, whom I shall call the lover, had enrolled his name through an uneasiness from being disappointed in what he thought all this happiness was centered; the marrying of a sweet girl of his own town, by whom he was much beloved. Her relations were inexorable and his hopes in vain. The other, a lad of spirit, believing the soldier's life as fine as the recruiting officer has described it, willing to see wars, accompany his friend, and serve his country, likewise, accepted the king's pictures, and was called the volunteer. He was the only son of his mother, and she a widow; she was much grieved at this step which he had taken without her privity or consent; but being in an easy situation, and not wanting his assistance for her support, she lamented only through affection for him. The widow sent forth her son with tears and blessings; the maid eyed her lover from a distant window, (a nearer approach not being permitted,) and beat time to his steps with her heart, till he was out of sight; and then she sent her soul after him in a deep sigh. They had not been long in the camp before the volunteer had woful proof of the wide difference between the ideal gentleman and soldier, which he had dressed up in imagination, and the miserable half starved food for powder. As for the lover, he was insensible to hardships of the body; the agitations of his mind absorbed his whole attention. In vain he had endeavored to fly from the object of his love; he brought his person only, having his thoughts and his heart behind him, and was absent from himself in the noise and bustle of the day, as a silent midnight watch, or when stretched upon his bed at night. They communicated their situation to each other and took the fatal resolution to desert. Thus winged by love and urged by fear, the hills of Scotland flew from their heels; and they had arrived at a village within a mile of their own town, when they were overtaken by a horse pursuit, and reconducted to their camp. A court martial was held and they were condemned to die, but the General ordered, as is usual in such cases, that they should cast lots, and only one of them suffer. At the appointed time the ring was formed, the drum placed in the centre, with the box and dice upon its head, and the deliquents made to enter.

The horrors which sat brooding on their souls the preceding night, and were now overwhelming them at the awful crisis, were strongly painted in their wan and pallid countenance. Their friendship was real and sincere, but not of that fabulous and heroic kind as to wish to die for each other; each wished to live, and each was disquieted at the thought that his safety must be built on the welfare of his friend. They alternately requested each other to begin. The lover looked earnestly at the little instruments of death, took them in his trembling hand, and quickly laid them down. The officer was obliged to interpose, and commanded the volunteer to throw; he lifted the box in the right hand, then shifted it into the left, and gave it to his right again; and as if ashamed of weakness or superstition, cast his eyes up for a moment, and was in the act to throw, when the shrieks of female sorrow struck his ear. It burst from the opposite part of the circle, the widow and the maid,—their hair disheveled, and their garments by travelling, soiled and torn.

What a sight was this! the mother and son on one side of the drum, and the maid and lover on the other! The first transports of their frantic joy, at finding them alive, were soon abated by the dreadful uncertainty of what must follow. The officer was a man who did not hurry the volunteer to throw. He put his hand to the box of his own accord, his mother fell prostrate upon the earth, as did also the maid; and both with equal constancy, and fervor, poured forth their different prayer.

He threw nine; a gleam of imperfect joy lighted upon the widow's face, and she looked as you might suppose her to have done if, standing on the shore, she had seen her son shipwrecked, buffeting the waves, when presently he gains a raft and is paddling to shore, and already she thinks to feel his fond embrace, but still is anxious, lest even yet some envious billows should snatch him from her eyes. Meanwhile the lovers, giving up all for lost, were locked in each other's arms, and entreated to be killed thus together on the spot. She was held from him by force. He advanced towards the drum with much the same air as he would have ascended a ladder for his execution. He threw ten! the maid sprang from the ground as if she would leap to heaven; he caught her in his arms; they fainted on each other's neck, and recovered only to faint again. The volunteer was the least affected of the four, and all his attentions were employed about his mother, whose head was on his lap, but she was insensible of his care. Soon after the women had rushed into the ring, an officer ran to the Duke's tent to inform him of the uncommon tenderness of the scene. He accompanied the officer to the spot, and standing behind the first rank, was an unobserved spectator of the whole transaction. He could hold out no longer; he came into the circle, raised the widow, and echoing in her ear, "he is pardoned," restored her to life and to happiness together. Then turning to the lovers he commanded them to go immediately to the chaplain, to be united by that tie which death only can dissolve. He often declared he felt more pleasure from this action than from the battle of Culloden. He shed tears, but they were not those of Alexander when he wept for more worlds to conquer.

Executors' Sale.

AS Executors of the last Will and Testament of HENRY ECCLES deceased, we shall expose to public sale on the 17th AND 18th DAYS OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the following articles of property belonging to said estate, to wit:

One tract of LAND, containing about 95 acres; also another tract containing about 26 acres;—NINE LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women and Children; 24 shares of stock in the Bank of Lexington; 5 shares of Railroad Stock; one Gold Watch; CORN, WHEAT, OATS, HAY, FODDER, POTATOES, BRANDY, SALT; 1 HORSE, MULES, HOGS, Wagon and Gear, Carriage, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., when and where the terms will be made known.

B. C. DOUTHIT,
H. M. ECCLES, } Executors.

October 15, 1863.

HARLEM OIL,
FRESH and Genuine. For sale at the
DRUG STORE

MARRIED:

In Galesburg, Illinois, on the 17th [illegible] by the Rev. Dr. Gruber, Mr. [illegible] MAUL, of Salem, to Miss [illegible] Weimer, and Miss [illegible] Jackson, of Salem, N. C.

On the 29th of October, in Wa[illegible] by Rev. Wm Tuttle, Mr. ISAAC J. M[illegible] of Guilford, to Miss SUSAN F. H[illegible] of Davidson.

DIED:

In Forsyth County, on the 7th inst., of typhoid fever, JAMES O. LENVILLE, in the 26th year of his age. He had been a believer in Christ for some years, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality.

Thou art gone, our brother and friend,
Thy trouble and sorrows are all o'er,
Where thy joys shall never more end,
Thou art land'd on Christ's sweet shore.

O may we all meet thee again,
Dear James in that land of sweet rest,
With Jesus forever to reign,
And there we'll forever be blest.

Oct. 24th, 1863.

OBITUARY.

Private PHILEMON J. LEINBACH of the 21st N. C. Regiment, fell at the Battle of Williamsport, Md., on the 1st of July, while defending the wagon trains.

He was the first who volunteered in the Pfaffiown District, and left home at the beginning of the war; he stood the balls and shells in ten severely contested battles, and came out unhurt, and about 12 months ago he was detailed as Brigade harness maker; and when coming back from Pennsylvania the enemy attacked the wagon trains, where he sacrificed his life. The writer of this was told by a soldier from the army, that a few minutes before he fell, he told his companions that he would die before he would surrender anything in his care.

He left home on the 11th day of June, 1861, and was not permitted to see home any more. A recent letter from a soldier in the army states, that he was a noble soldier, and ever at his post where his duty called him. His age was 23 years and nine months. W. S. L.

New Advertisements.

WAR TAX.

I WILL attend at the Court-House in Winston, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 19th 20th and 21st days of November, this instant, for the purpose of receiving the remainder of unpaid taxes. All those interested who fail to pay up to or by that time, will have to pay the per cents and cost as the law directs.

I will receive taxes a my office at home up to the 19th instant.

WILL. FLYNT,
War Tax Collector, 38th District, N. C.
Nov. 5, 1863. 27-3t.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. 7.

RICHMOND, Va., October 16, 1863.

THE following officers and men are hereby declared duly exchanged:

1. All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice, No. 6, September 12th, 1863, or are specifically named in this notice. But it does embrace all deliveries made at City Point, or other place, before September 1st, 1863, and with the limitation above named, all captures at Port Hudson or any other place where the parties were released on parole.

2. The staff of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris, and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockrell and Dockery, the officers and men belonging to the Engineer corps and Sappers and Miners, and the Fourth and Fortieth Mississippi regiments, all captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863.

3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, were declared exchanged July 3th, 1863.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Southern papers copy six times and send bills to the War Department. 26-4t.

WANTED,

A LOT OF WHEAT,
CORN, &c.

Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Wm. Atkins, on the 23d day of February 1861, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the late residence of the said Wm. Atkins, on Monday the 9th day of November, 1863, the following property, to wit:

One tract of LAND containing 126 acres, with tolerable good improvements, well watered, with some valuable BOTTOM LAND and well TIMBERED LANDS.

Any person wishing to purchase a good farm will do well to attend said sale. Also, two good HORSES, five head of CATTLE, seven head of HOGS, eight head of SHEEP, one two-horse WAGON, and wagon harness, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

All persons having claims against said Atkins are requested to present them immediately.

M. MASTEN, Trustee.

October 22, 1863.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1863.

Mary Charles and others, Petition for the heirship of Smith Charles, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Alfred Daniels and wife Irena, Latitia Charles, Elizabeth Charles, Phoeba Charles and R. B Charles, are not inhabitants of this State: it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for 6 weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., notifying said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-House in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to plead answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made at that term for a writ of Dower to issue, and will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1863.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

Oct. 21, 1863. 27-6w

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY.
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer.
Parker's History.
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c.

For sale at this Office.

A List of Letters

remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1863.

[illegible] J. Justin,
[illegible] Betty Jackson,
[illegible] Jennie Kitchens
[illegible] Hattie McIntyre,
[illegible] Emaline Pace,
[illegible] Francis Stewart,
[illegible] Stuart,
[illegible] Carrie Smith,
[illegible] Wesley M. Smith.
Miss Mariah Farce,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEHELN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., October 1st, 1863.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT the necessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of July 10th in force for thirty days from and after the 12th instant, in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

SEAL

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August, A. D., 1863, and in the Eighty-Eight year of our Independence.

By the Governor:
Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
August 13-4w.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

September Term, 1863.

Thomas M. Hunter, Administrator of Wm. W. Long, deceased,
vs
Mahala Long and others.

Petition to sell Land to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that three of the defendants, viz: Augustine G. Long, Thomas Long and John Long, are beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks, in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-House in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to plead answer or demur to said petition, or the petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, office, the first Monday of September, 1863.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

September 24, 1863. 21-6t

Wanted for the Soldiers.

200,000 POUNDS CHERRIES, (Seeded,) Blackberries, Apples and Peaches, Peeled and Unpeeled.

We again call on the ladies and little girls to dry all the fruit they possibly can for the Army. Do not be afraid of drying too many; the soldiers will be glad to get all you can dry. Surely the Ladies will dry a large quantity, so that their husbands, sons, and friends can have something to eat besides meat and bread.

We also buy BACON.

Bring on everything you can spare; we ought to do all we can.

Liberal prices will be paid.

E. L. HEGE, Commissary Ag't.
Salem, July 3, 1863. 3m-pd.

Leather or No Leather.

I HEREBY notify my customers and all other persons, that I will continue taking in HIDES as usual to tan upon shares, but cannot stand responsible, in no shape or form whatever, for any hides that are brought to my tan-yard during this war; for my shop has been twice broken open.

I hope that my friends will not forsake me, and I will try in future, as I have in the past, to do all in my power to render their property and my own secure. LEWIS LEINBACH.

Forsyth County, Oct. 8th, 1863. 6m-pd.

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand Writing Paper and Envelopes, which he will sell Wholesale and Retail.

The paper is the best made in the Confederacy, is smooth and will not blot.

Orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention.

O. A. KEHELN.

Salem N. C., July 15th, 1863. 11-tf.

Executive Department N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 9, 1863.

General Orders, No. 4.

I. THE FIRST SECTION OF THE ACT [illegible] of the General Assembly, passed July 7th, 1862, was intended to apply to the militia as then organized, and not to the organization for Home Defence.

II. The Commissioned Officers are suspended from all the members of the Home Guard organization and doing duty in it. When not on duty, they may be required by the Commanders of Companies, Battalions or Regiments in the execution of orders from this office.

III. The officers and men of the Guard for Home Defence still be subject to the Rules and Articles of War and the General Regulations of the Confederate States Army, when called out by orders from this office, either for drill or for special or general service.

By order of Governor VANCE:
R. G. GALLIN,
Oct. 22-2w. Adjutant General.

Town Ordinance.

THE following Ordinance was passed at a meeting of the Town Commissioners, on the [illegible]

Be it ordained after the 15th day of October, no person or persons, shall sell any spirituous liquors within the corporate limits of the town of Salem, in any quantity less than one gallon, without first obtaining license in due form of law.—Penalty [illegible] dollars.

J. C. SIDES, Mayor.
Chas. Bahnson, Secretary.
Sept. 10-3t.

Be it ordained that it shall be the duty of [illegible] to remove all [illegible] hitching places from the side walks, or put up railing to prevent horses from obstructing the sidewalks. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

J. C. SIDES, Mayor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NORTH-CAROLINA, [illegible] General, Col. of Militia.
Raleigh Oct 7, 1863.

General Orders, No. 19.

THE Militia officers in each county where the Guard for Home Defence has been or may hereafter be fully organized, will turn over to the commanders, at the latter all arms [illegible] and accoutrements, and ammunition, in their possession belonging to the State, taking receipts for the same.

By order of Governor VANCE:
R. G. GALLIN,
Oct. 22-3t. Adjutant General.